

**WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN KENDARINESE INDONESIAN  
DIALECT: A CASE STUDY OF TWO KENDARINESE**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY**

**TRY ADHITYA  
NIM 155110101111043**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

**WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN KENDARINESE INDONESIAN  
DIALECT: A CASE STUDY OF TWO KENDARINESE**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**BY  
TRY ADHITYA  
NIM 155110101111043**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

## DECLARAION OF AUTORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Try Adhitya

NIM : 15510101111043

Address : Jl. Gajah Mada No 11c, Kecamatan Kandai, Kabupaten Kota  
Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara.

Declare that :

1. This undergraduate thesis is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. If at a later time it is found that this undergraduate thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, 20 Desember 2018



Try Adhitya  
155110101111043

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Try Adhitya** has been approved  
by the supervisor

Malang, Desember, 20, 2018

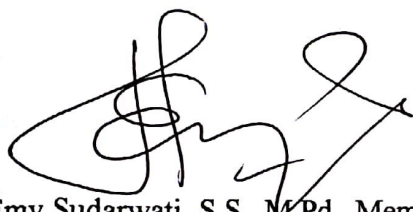


Emy Sudarwati, S.S., M.Pd.  
NIK 201209 830414 2 001

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Try Adhitya** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*




Tantri Refa Indhiarti, S.S., M.A., Chair  
NIK 201309 870119 2 001



Emy Sudarwati, S.S., M.Pd., Member  
NIK 201209 830414 2 001

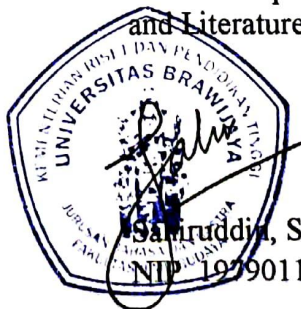
Acknowledged by,

Head of Study Program of English



Juliati, M.Hum.  
NIP 19720929 200604 2 001

Head of Department of Languages  
and Literature



Samruddin, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.  
NIP 19790116 200912 1 00

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, the greatest gratitude to Allah SWT for the strength and blessing that has been given to the writer so that this thesis could be finished. This thesis could not have been well accomplished without many people who give the assistance and encouragement. The writer would like to give his great gratitude to the thesis supervisor, Emy Sudarwati, S.S., M.Pd for the advice, knowledge, patience and dedicated involvement in every step throughout the process of conducting this study. The thesis examiner, Tantri Refa Indhiarti, S.S., M.A has also given the writer insightful suggestion and comments that helped the writer to improve.

This thesis would not have been completed without the support from the writer's family, especially his parents and his sisters. The writer also gives a special thanks to all of his friends who always gave their best support throughout the ups and downs.



## ABSTRACT

Adhitya, Try 2018. **Word Formation Processes in Kendarinese Indonesian Dialect: A Case Study of Two Kendarinese**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Emy Sudarwati.

Keywords : Language Variety, Word Formation Processes, Kendarinese Indonesian Dialect.

In communication, there is a situation where the same language spoken by a group of people in one area undergoes modification in the other area. As a result, miscommunication would emerge unintentionally. One of the examples of this phenomenon is Bahasa Indonesia spoken in Kendarinese dialect. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the word formation processes in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect. There are three problems of the study that are proposed by the writer: (1) What types of word formation processes found in Kendarines Indonesian dialect; (2) What are the meaning of the derived words found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect; (3) What type of word formation processes that is most frequently appear in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect.

This study employed qualitative approach in order to answer the research problems. The data of this study were the utterances produced by two Kendarinese which contained Kendarinese Indonesian dialect.

Based on the types of word formation processes proposed by Yule (2006) and Alwasilah (1994), there were 45 terms that can be classified into nine word formation processes. This study revealed that derivation and borrowing are the most frequently used processes with 9 terms found in each process, 7 terms in blending, 5 terms in reduplication, 5 terms in clipping, 3 terms in conversion, 2 terms in coinage, 2 terms in compounding, and 3 terms in multiple processes.

The writer hopes the further researchers who conduct similar study on word formation processes to wider their scope of analysis by mixing others linguistic aspect and use different objects in order to give more contribution to the study of linguistics.

## ABSTRAK

Adhitya, Try 2018. **Proses pembentukan kata dalam dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari: Studi kasus dari 2 warga Kendari**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing; Emy Sudarwati.

Kata Kunci : Variasi Bahasa, Proses Pembentukan Kata, Dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari.

Dalam berkomunikasi, terdapat suatu situasi dimana Bahasa yang sama yang diucapkan sekelompok orang di suatu daerah mengalami modifikasi di daerah yang lain. Salah satu contoh dari fenomena tsb adalah Bahasa Indonesia yang digunakan dengan dialek Kendari. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa proses pembentukan kata dalam dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari. Terdapat 3 rumusan masalah yang diajukan penulis: (1) Tipe proses pembentukan kata apa saja yang terdapat di dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari; (2) Apakah makna dari kata yang diperoleh pada dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari; (3) Apa tipe proses pembentukan kata yang paling banyak didapatkan pada dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menjawab rumusan masalah. Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari ungkapan yang diproduksi oleh 2 warga Kendari yang mengandung dialek Bahasa Indonesia Kendari.

Berdasarkan tipe proses pembentukan kata yang diusulkan oleh Yule (2006) dan Alwasilah (1994), terdapat 45 terminologi yang dapat dikalsifikasikan ke Sembilan tipe proses pembentukan kata. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proses derivasi dan peminjaman adalah proses yang paling sering digunakan dengan 9 terminologi yang didapatkan disetiap proses tsb, 7 terminologi pada proses pencampuran, 5 terminologi dalam pengulangan, 5 terminologi dalam potongan, 3 terminologi dalam perubahan, 2 terminologi dalam penciptaan kata baru, 2 terminologi dalam gabungan, dan 3 terminologi dalam proses yang terdiri dari banyak bagian.

Penulis berharap bahwa peneliti selanjutnya yang akan melakukan penelitian serupa dalam proses pembentukan kata untuk memperluas jangkauan analisisnya dengan menggabungkan aspek linguistik lainnya serta menggunakan objek yang berbeda untuk memberikan kontribusi yang lebih dalam pada bidang linguistik.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TITLE PAGE .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>BOARD OF EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRAK.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>x</b>
 <b>CHAPTER I      INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study .....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	5
1.4 Definition of Key Terms .....	5
 <b>CHAPTER II      REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
2.1 Morphology.....	6
2.2 Word formation processes .....	6
2.1.1 Blending .....	7
2.1.2 Coinage .....	8
2.1.1 Compounding .....	8
2.1.2 Clipping .....	8
2.1.1 Backformation .....	8
2.1.2 Conversion .....	9
2.1.1 Acronym .....	9
2.1.2 Borrowing.....	9
2.1.1 Derivation .....	9
2.1.2 Multiple processes .....	10
2.1.1 Reduplication .....	11
2.3 Sociolinguistic .....	11
2.4 Dialects .....	11
2.4.1 Social dialect .....	12
2.5 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect .....	13
2.6 Previous studies .....	14
 <b>CHAPTER III      RESEARCH METHOD</b>	
3.1 Research Design.....	16
3.2 Data Source .....	16
3.3 Data Collection .....	17
3.4 Data Analysis .....	17

<b>CHAPTER IV</b>	<b>FINDING AND DISCUSSION</b>	
4.1	Finding .....	20
4.1.1	Word formation processes of the derived words ....	25
4.1.1.1	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Derivation .....	25
4.1.1.2	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Borrowing .....	29
4.1.1.3	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Blending .....	33
4.1.1.4	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Reduplication .....	36
4.1.1.5	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Clipping .....	38
4.1.1.6	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Conversion .....	40
4.1.1.7	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Compounding .....	41
4.1.1.8	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Coinage .....	42
4.1.1.9	Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergo the process of Multiple Processes .....	43
4.1.2	Type of word formation processes that frequently appear in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect .....	24
4.2	Discussion .....	42
<b>CHAPTER V</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
5.1	Conclusion .....	52
5.2	Suggestion .....	53
<b>REFERENCES</b>	.....	55

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.4.1 Types of Word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect.....	18
4.1 Types of Word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect.....	21
4.2 Table of Derivation Process .....	26
4.3 Table of Borrowing Process.....	30
4.4 Table of Blending process.....	33
4.5 Table of Reduplication process .....	36
4.6 Table of Clipping process .....	38
4.7 Table of Conversion process .....	40
4.8 Table of Compounding process .....	41
4.9 Table of Coinage process .....	43
4.10 Table of Multiple processes .....	44
4.11 Classification of the derived words based on its word formation processes.....	45



## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the crucial factors of the human's life. It is used to communicate with one another to deliver people's feeling or message. Without language, it will be hard for us to convey our expression. William A. Haviland (1993) defined language as a system of sounds that when combined according to certain rules pose, meanings can be captured by all the people who speak the language. By knowing what language is and how to use it, we are able to express our self and get information through communication.

Language as a tool of human's life helps the people in creating harmonious society but if it is used in a negative way, it can become a weapon that could do harm. There are two types of language, namely written language and spoken language. Written language is the type of language that is used in the form of text, we can find it in the newspaper, school textbook, magazine, etc. Spoken language is the type of language used verbally, for example when we're having a conversation with friends or when a teacher giving a lecture

Indonesia has more languages than any other country in the Asia-Pacific region, with the exception of Papua New Guinea (Sneddon, 2003). In one hand, the fact that Indonesia is very prosperous in language shows how diverse and culturally rich the country is. On the other hand, it is hard to keep up these many languages from going extinct. Moseley (2010) argued that there are 146 endangered languages and 12 languages already went extinct. Those languages are commonly located in eastern part of Indonesia.

As a large nation with numerous islands from *Sabang* to *Merauke*, Indonesia used *Bahasa Indonesia* as its national language to connect the people of the nation even though they came from different cities, islands, and have their own local languages. In other words, Bahasa Indonesia is the lingua franca of Indonesia. According to Merriam Webster dictionary, lingua franca is a language that is used among people who speaks various different languages. Bahasa Indonesia as the standard language helps the people from one part of Indonesia to share their feelings, emotion, and ideas to other citizen in other parts of the country despite the difference in culture, history, and faith.

Although the language is mainly the same, Bahasa Indonesia in different areas or islands can be different from one another. The modification of lingua franca is a common situation in a big country such as Indonesia. The regional variation of a language is called dialect. The use of dialect is seen as the low variation of a language. However, it is important to understand about it since dialect is mostly used in everyday life instead of standard language.



The difference of standard Indonesian and Indonesian region dialect can be determined from the pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. As for Indonesia, Indonesian dialects can be found in many regions from west to east, one of which can be found in Kendari. Kendari is located in Southeast Sulawesi next to Makassar and Palu. This city is known for its quarrying sector and agricultural development. The local languages of Kendari consist of Tolakinese, Munanese, and Bugisnese. All of these three local languages are distinct from each other. By mixing the standard language and the local languages, regional Indonesian dialect exist in Kendari as a connecting language between the local people who came from various tribes of Southeast Sulawesi to communicate in capital province. The example of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect (KID) can be seen from this sentence: “Kita makanmi?”

The sentence above might be interpreted as *Apakah kita makan mie? / are we eating noodle?* By standard Indonesian speaker, but it is a different case in KID. The word *Kita* in Bahasa Indonesia means *Us* in English, it is a first-person plural pronoun. However in KID context, the word *Kita* is used as second person pronoun to address someone politely. In addition, the term *-Mi* which is located next to the word *Makan* changed the sentence from present tense to past tense. Therefore, the meaning of *Kita makanmi?* In Kendarinese Indonesian dialect is *Apakah anda sudah makan? / Have you eaten yet?*

There are two reasons why the writer chose Kendarinese Indonesian dialect as the object of this study. First, Kendari as the capital of Southeast Sulawesi shows a promising advancement in the mining and quarrying sector. Panggabean (2016,

Para 12) explained that the astonishing growth of the mining sector in Sulawesi, especially in Central Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi, is a result of investment inflows to build nickel smelters, compensating for the effect of the export ban on raw nickel. Therefore, it is important to understand Kendarinese Indonesian dialect to avoid miscommunication among workers from outside of southeast Sulawesi, investor, and domestic tourists in general with local people. Second, there are 36 endangered languages in Sulawesi (Moseley, 2010). The writer thought by conducting this research, it would help to maintain local languages in Kendari since Kendarinese Indonesian dialect is highly influenced by local languages.

Based on those reasons, the writer decided to conduct a study entitled “Word Formation Processes in Kendarinese Indonesian Dialect: A case study of two Kendarinese”. The researcher believes that this research may give contribution in the field of sociolinguistic and morphology, especially word formation processes and dialects.

## **1.2 Problems of the study**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher has formulated the problems of this study as follows:

1. What types of word formation processes are found in Kendarinese-Indonesian dialect?
2. What are the meanings of the derived words found in Kendarinese-Indonesian dialect?
3. What type of word formation processes that most frequently appear in Kendarinese-Indonesian dialect?

### 1.3 Objectives of the study

Based on the problems of the study, the researcher has formulated the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify the types of word formation processes found in Kendarinese-Indonesian dialect.
2. To analyze the meaning of the derived words found in Kendarinese-Indonesian dialect.
3. To find out the most frequent word formation processes that appears in Kendarinese-Indonesian dialect.

### 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms will be useful to understand this study better:

- a. Word formation process: the process whereby new words come into being in a language (Yule, p.52)
- b. Standard language: the version of language variety that is accepted as the official language in a community or a country (Yule, p.194)
- c. Dialect: dialect describes features of grammar and vocabulary, as well as aspects of pronunciation (Yule, p.151).
- d. Kendarinese Indonesian dialect: a variation of Indonesian dialects spoken by the people in Kendari.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a brief discussion and description of some theories about morphology.

#### 2.1 Morphology

The writer conducts the study of word formation process as a part of morphology since word formation process related to the structure of words. Nida (1952, p.1) stated that Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. The word morphology is based on the Greek language between *morph* which means 'form' and *-logy* which means 'science and knowledge'. Another definition of morphology is "the subfield of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and relationship among words" Akmajian et al (2001, p.110). Crystal (2004, p.301) also defined morphology as "the branch of grammar, which studies structure or form of words, primarily through the use of morpheme construct". Based on those definitions, the writer concludes that morphology is the study of morpheme of the language that has the structure and can be combined to make word

#### 2.2 Word formation processes

As a tool of human's life, language has been through variation of processes that modify the structure of words. "Word formation process is the basic processes by which new word are created" Yule (2010, p.53). Brown and Attardo (2005, p. 29)

stated that word formation processes is the way to get new word. They classified the processes of word formation into 9 processes namely derivation, compounding, clipping, acronym, blend, back formation, invention, and calque while Yule (2006, p.53) categorized the word formation processes into 10 processes and those are blending, compounding, coinage, borrowing, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation/affixation, and multiple processes.

In this research, the writer uses combined theories of word formation processes by Yule (2006) and Alwasilah (1994) to analyze the data. Both theories are chosen because both theories complementing each other. Some of the words in KID undergoes reduplication process, hence the theories proposed by Yule (2010) and brown & attardo (2005) does not have that kind of process in their theories. The writer then chose the theory by Yule (2006) instead of brown and attardo (2005) because Yule's theory includes the multiple processes where many of KID undergoes multiple processes.

### 2.2.1 Blending

Yule (2006, p. 55) stated that blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Example: *Brunch* (breakfast+lunch), *telecast* (television+broadcast), *motel* (motor+hotel, etc.



### 2.2.2 Coinage

Yule (2006, P.53) stated that coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms. It may be that there is an obscure technical origin (e.g. te(tra)-fl(uor)on) for some of these invented terms, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language. For example: vaseline, zipper, aqua, indomie, etc.

### 2.2.3 Compounding

Yule (2006, p.54) stated that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Unlike blending, compounding does not separate the beginning or the end of a word to produce a new term, it combines the whole word to another word. Example: *book* and *case* are combined to produce *bookcase*, *finger* and *print* are combined to produce *fingerprint*.

### 2.2.4 Clipping

According to yule (2006, p.55), clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form(*fax*), usually beginning in casual speech. Common examples of clipping are *ad* from *advertisement*, *Flu* from *influenza*, and *fan* from *fanatic*.

### 2.2.5 Backformation

Yule (2006, p.56) stated that backformation is very specialized type of reduction process. "Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to



form a word of another type (usually a verb)”. Example of backformation is the noun *television* first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it.

### 2.2.6 Conversion

Yule (2006, p.56) stated that conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other terms for this process are ‘category change’ and ‘functional shift’. Example: the word *bottle* as a noun is used as a verb in *We bottled the home-brew last night*.

### 2.2.7 Acronym

Yule (2006, p.57) defined acronym as “new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words”. For example: *CD* from *compact disk*, *VCR* from *video cassette recorder*, and *ATM* from *automatic teller machine*.

### 2.2.8 Borrowing

Borrowing is a process of taking over of words from other languages (Yule 2006 p.54). borrowing has special type described as loan translation or calque. Example of borrowing process in Indonesian are *kursi* from Arabic *kursiyyun*, *komputer* from English *computer*, and *kantor* from dutch *kantoor*.

### 2.2.9 Derivation

Derivation is a large number of small “bits” which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries (Yule 2006 p.57). These small bits are generally

described as affixes. Some of the examples in English are *un-* from *unfaithful*, *mis-* from *miscommunication*, and *-ism* from *fanatism*. Yule categorized affixes into:

1. Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes are affixes added to the beginning of the word (e.g *un*, *mis*, *pre*).

Suffixes are affixes added at the end of the word (e.g *ion*, *ish*, *ism*).

2. Infixes

Infixes are an affix that is incorporated inside another word, for example *absogoddamnlutely!*.

### 2.2.10 Multiple processes

Yule (2006, p.58) described that although each of the word formation processes is learned in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example the sentence *problems with the project have snowballed*, the word *snowball* undergoes compounding process from the words *snow* and *ball*, and the word class is turned into verb through conversions.

While Yule's theory has covered many processes of word formation, the writer felt the need to add another theory by Alwasilah (1994) about reduplication in word formation processes because the writer thought there are a lot of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect words that fit this certain process.

### 2.2.11 Reduplication

“Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast” Alwasilah (1994). There are two kinds of reduplication, full reduplication (the repetition of the whole word) and partial reduplication (reduplicate only part of the word). These are the examples of reduplication in Indonesia: *Ibu* (mother) – *ibu-ibu* (the ladies)

*Sayur* (vegetable) – *sayur mayur* (vegetables)

### 2.3 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society (Holmes, 2001 p.1). It explains why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Holmes stated that examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in community and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through language.

### 2.4. Dialects

Dialect is one of the language variety which used to describe features of grammar and vocabulary as well as aspects of pronunciation (Yule 2006, p.195). It is a variety of language in multilingual community. Dialect is different from accent because accent is only restricted to the description of aspects of pronunciation that identify where an individual speaker is from, regionally or socially. Holmes (2001,

p.123) stated that some features of speech are shared by groups, and become important because they differentiate one group from another. Just as different languages often serve a unifying and separating function for their speaker, so do speech characteristics within languages. So, dialect is a language variation conveyed in multilingual communities.

#### 2.4.1 Social dialects

Yule (2006, p.206) stated “In the social study of dialect, it is social class that is mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common. The two main groups are generally identified as ‘middle class’, those who have more years of education and perform non-manual work, and ‘working class’, those who have fewer years of education and perform manual work of some kind.” Social dialect mainly concerned with people in town/cities unlike regional dialect which concerned on people in rural area.

As in all dialect studies, only certain features of language use are treated as relevant in the analysis of social dialects. These features are pronunciations, words or structures that are regularly used in one form by working-class speakers and in another form by middle-class speakers. In Edinburgh, Scotland, for example, the word *home* is regularly pronounced as [he;m], as if rhyming with *name*, among lower-working-class speakers, and as [ho;m], as if rhyming with *foam*, among lower-middle-class speakers. It’s a small difference in pronunciation, but it’s an indicator of social status. A more familiar example might be the verb *ain’t*, as in *I*

*ain't finished yet*, which is generally used more often in working-class speech than in middle-class speech (Yule, 2006).

## 2.5 Kendarinese Indonesian Dialect

It's inevitable that Bahasa Indonesia, as the connecting language between one region to another region, would face a modification in each region. The modification of Bahasa Indonesia with regional languages could be similar and could be totally different in some regions. For example, the variation of Bahasa Indonesia that is spoken by people in east java would be understood by people in central java, but variation of Bahasa Indonesia in Kendari would be unlikely to be understood by Javanese.

Kendari is the fourth largest city in Sulawesi, there are a lot of customs and tribes in south-east Sulawesi but there are only 3 prominent tribes that dominate the capital city. Those prominent tribes are Bugis, Tolaki, and Muna. According to Ager (2004, para 1) Bugis or Buginese is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by about 4 million people mainly in Sulawesi in Indonesia. There are also Bugis speakers in other parts of Indonesia, such as Java, Samarinda and Sumatra, and in parts of Malaysia and the Philipines. Tolaki is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in south east Sulawesi in Indonesia by about 330,000 people, mainly in the the town of Kendari, the subdivisions of Kolaka and Konawe, and in the Mekongga mountains near the town of Soroako. The language is also known as Tolakinese or To'olaki. Muna is a Western Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by about 300,000 people, Muna was purely an oral language until the late 20th century. Traditional



oral literature includes stories, poetry and drama, some of which has been written down and published.

People from different regions of Indonesia also lives in this city, mainly to find a job. The use of Bahasa Indonesia then employed by those non-kendarinese to communicate with local people. Unfortunately, the kind of Indonesian knowledge from Kendarinese and non-Kendarinese differs in terms of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary which can caused confusion and misunderstanding.

## 2.6 Previous studies

The previous studies related to this present study were conducted by Kana (2013) entitled “Word Formation Processes of Jargons Used by Barista in Coffee Corner Malang” and by Setiawati (2014) entitled “A Morphological Processes of Indonesian Slang Word Found in Raditya dika’s Novel *kambing jantan*”. In Kana’s research, she analyzed what jargons were used by barista in coffee corner Malang and the kinds of word formation processes found in the jargons used by barista in coffee corner Malang. Kana’s study used the theory by Yule (2006) in her research. The result of her study showed that there were 77 jargons used by barista in coffee corner Malang and classified into six words formation processes namely borrowing, coinage, compounding, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. The similarity between this study and Kana’s study is that both of them discussed word formation processes. The related study was about special language in one community. The difference between this present study and the study conducted by Kana (2013) is



the focus of the study. Her research was focused on Jargon whereas this present study focuses on dialect.

Another study that makes the writer inspired in conducting a research of word formation processes is the study by Setiawati (2014). The purpose of her research is to found out the word formation processes of Indonesian slang words found in Raditya dika's *Kambing Jantan*. Other purpose of her research is to find out the meaning of Indonesian slang words found in Raditya dika's *Kambing Jantan*. Her research was qualitative study and she took 5 steps while collecting the data. The result of her study showed that there were 10 processes of word formation taken from 61 Indonesian slang words in Raditya dika's novel *Kambing Jantan*. The researcher's study is different from the research conducted by Setiawati (2014) in term of the object and data source of the study. Setiawati's study was focused on the slang words and her data source was from a novel. The similarity between this present study and Setiawati's is both studies used similar theory in conducting the research.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method that the writer uses to conduct the study on Word Formation Processes in Kendarinese Indonesian Dialect. This chapter consists of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research design

There are two types of research method, namely qualitative and quantitative research method. According to Ary, et al (2010, p. 425) “qualitative research deals with the data that are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics”. As for Creswell (1997, p.2), qualitative research is “an inquiry that explores social or human problem”. Based on those definitions, the writer thought that the qualitative research method would be suitable for this research because the data is in the form of words and it talks about social problem.

#### 3.2 Data source

Since this study attempts to find out the word formation processes of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect, therefore the data were taken from the utterances produced by 2 participants that contains KID. The writer took the data from June 2018 until the data saturated directly from Kendari, Sulawesi tenggara. For the data source, the writer chose two participants who manage to speak Kendarinese Indonesian dialect in their daily life. The participants are male and female in their mid-20s, participant

A is a female who is working as an entrepreneur and participant B is a male college student. The writer believes that it is necessary to have the participants who comes from both genders so that the findings would have broader scope of KID than just having participants from the same gender. On the other hand, the researcher chose the participants within the age of 20s because Kendarinese beyond that age tend to speak in local language (Tolakinese, Munanese, Bugisnese) more than KID.

### **3.3 Data collection**

In conducting this research, the writer did some steps in collecting the data as follows:

- a. Observing the conversation made by the subject, the author also involved in their activity to know their conversation context and to stimulate the participant to produce more utterances. The data collecting is done when the observation did not yield any new information or when the data is saturated.
- b. Asking for the participant's consent after recording the conversation to address the ethical issue.
- c. Transcribing the audio records. By transcribing the record of the conversation, the utterances then would be used as the data.

### **3.4 Data analysis**

In analyzing the data, the writer used several steps as follows:

1. Grouping and classifying the Kendarinese Indonesian dialect

In this step, the writer grouped words in KID and classified it based on the word formation processes theory used in this research. The data would be put into the table as follows:

**Table 3.4.1: Types of Word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect**

No	utterances	Word formation process										
		BL	COI	COM	CL	BF	CON	AC	BR	DR	MP	RE

Notes:

BL: Blending

CI: Coinage

CM: Compounding

CL: Clipping

BF: Backformation

CN: Conversion

AC: Acronym

BR: Borrowing

DR: Derivation

MP: Multiple processes

RE: reduplication

## 2. Analyzing the KID containing Word formation process

In this step, the writer would break down the origins of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect that contain Word formation processes so that the readers would understand where it came from and how it formed. The writer used his knowledge in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect to analyze the data as he is native in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect.

## 3. Identifying the meaning of KID

After grouping and analyzing the data, the writer provided the meaning of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect to make the readers understand the derived words better. In order to do so, the writer would find the equivalent of derived words in Bahasa Indonesia with KBBI accessed from its website.

## 4. Drawing conclusion based on the findings

In drawing conclusion, the writer referred to the data analysis and the result of the discussion.









## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, namely finding and discussion. The finding is formulated based on the problems of the study while the discussion is based on the findings of obtained data.

#### 4.1 Findings

The findings answer the problem of the study concerns with types of word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect, what are the meaning of the derived words found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect and what type of word formation processes that most frequently appear in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect using theories described in chapter two. Since the writer is aimed to analyze the word formation processes in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect, the data for this study were taken from the utterances produced by 2 participants which contains Kendarinese Indonesian Dialect.

The table of the findings involves the utterances produced by the participants. The word which undergoes word formation processes in it would be put into bold so that the reader can distinguish it. Another element of the table is the type of word formation processes based on the theory by Yule (2006) and Alwasilah (1994) that has been shortened according to the name of the process. The writer then would put a check mark ( ✓ ) where the word of KID fits the word formation processes.

**Table 4.1 Types of Word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect**

No	utterances	Word formation process										
		BL	CI	CM	CL	BF	CN	AC	BR	DR	MP	RE
1.	<b>Kom</b> pi mana?	✓										
2.	Kom <b>pi</b> mana?				✓							
3.	<b>Som</b> pi pasar	✓										
4.	Kau <b>lamskel</b> beh	✓										
5.	Kau lamskel <b>beh</b>								✓			
6.	Aduuh <b>jan</b> terlalu				✓							
7.	kom <b>bakuhambur</b> kah dengan saya?			✓								
8.	Iyonah awasko									✓		
9.	Iyonah awas <b>ko</b>								✓			
10.	<b>Janmi</b> ko ikut		✓							✓	✓	
11.	Itu <b>ji</b> ko mo beli?									✓		
12.	Ituji ko <b>mo</b> beli?								✓			
13.	Kenapa <b>di</b> kau bureng sekali?						✓					
14.	Kenapa di kau <b>bureng</b> sekali?	✓										
15.	Bergaya juga baru kerasny <b>ami</b> rahangnya									✓		



Table continued...

No	utterances	Word formation process										
		BL	CI	CM	CL	BF	CN	AC	BR	DR	MP	RE
16.	Matimi <b>ki</b> saja dari pada susah- susah kita hidup								✓			
17.	Bukan <b>he</b> kau yang dikasi metnah								✓			
18.	Bukan he kau yang dikasi <b>metnah</b>	✓										
19.	Makanya ko sekolah dasar <b>nopen</b>	✓										
20.	Itu supir <b>pete- pete</b> talewa-lewa nyaring musiknya								✓			
21.	Itu supir pete- pete <b>talewa-lewa</b> nyaring musiknya								✓			
22.	<b>Bote-botei</b> lagi saya di?						✓		✓		✓	
23.	<b>Tarru</b> kua makan				✓							
24.	<b>Oma, opa, uanta pi</b>									✓		
25.	Oma, opa, <b>uanta pi</b>									✓		
26.	Oma, opa, <b>uantapi</b>									✓		
27.	Mamaku tadi toh <b>dom</b> pi pelelangan beli ikan bete-bete, tapi cuman ikan rumah-rumah ji yang ada	✓										

Table continued...

No	utterances	Word formation process										
		BL	CI	CM	CL	BF	CN	AC	BR	DR	MP	RE
28.	Mamaku tadi toh dom pi pelelangan beli ikan <b>bete-bete</b> , tapi cuman ikan rumah-rumah ji yang ada								✓			
29.	Mamaku tadi toh dom pi pelelangan beli ikan bete-bete, tapi cuman ikan <b>rumah-rumah</b> ji yang ada											✓
30.	Coba telpon laoda kenapa lama sekali da beli ikan									✓		
31.	Datangko sebentar <b>baca-baca</b> dirumahku nah, malam ketujuhnya kakekku											✓
32.	Nda beh perutku <b>lain-lain</b>											✓
33.	<b>Kura kura</b> tadi sa makan, sa masih lapar											✓
34.	Sa mo cuci baju tapi habismi <b>rinsoku</b>		✓									

Table continued...

No	utterances	Word formation process										
		BL	CI	CM	CL	BF	CN	AC	BR	DR	MP	RE
35.	Siska pi dulu belikan rinso mamamu, tapi <b>bajukan</b> dulu ademu						✓					
36.	Tadi toh Ananya Imran <b>da</b> tabakar tangannya, begimana da main petasan siang-siang untung langsung sa odoli tangannya				✓							
37.	Tadi toh Ananya Imran da tabakar tangannya, begimana da main petasan siang-siang untung langsung sa <b>odoli</b> tangannya		✓				✓				✓	
38.	Dimanakah itu <b>warosma</b> da taro bajuku?									✓		
39.	Idinda da sudah kawinmi da tida kasih tau-tau kita									✓		
40.	Idinda da sudah kawinmi da tida kasih <b>tau-tau</b> kita											✓

Table continued...

No	utterances	Word formation process										
		BL	CI	CM	CL	BF	CN	AC	BR	DR	MP	RE
41.	<b>Sa</b> mo cuci baju tapi habismi rinsoku				✓							
42.	<b>Batukubur</b> memang kau			✓								

#### 4.1.1 Word formation processes of the derived words

Based on table 4.1 the researcher found 45 derived words that can be classified into nine types of word formation process namely blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, conversion, borrowing, derivation, multiple processes and reduplication. This part is intended to get the explanation of how the word formation processes in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect is formed. In addition, by revealing the processes of word formation in KID, the readers would understand the utterances produced by the participants and enrich their knowledge of Indonesian dialect.

##### 4.1.1.1 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Derivation

Derivation is a large number of small “bits” which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small bits are described as affixes, it is divided into three types: Prefixes which are affixes added in the beginning of the word, infixes which are affixes incorporated in the middle of the word, and suffixes which are affixes added at the end of the word. The writer found 9 terms which can be classified into Derivation process as presented on table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Table of Derivation Process**

No	Utterances	Derived words	Type of Derivation
1.	Iyonah awasko	<b>Iyonah</b>	Suffix
2.	Bergaya juga baru kerasnyami rahangnya	<b>Kerasnyami</b>	Suffix
3.	Ituji ko mo beli?	<b>Ituji</b>	Suffix
4.	Coba telpon laoda kenapa lama sekali da beli ikan	<b>Laoda</b>	Prefix
5.	Idinda da sudah kawinmi	<b>Idinda</b>	Prefix
6.	Oma, opa, uantapi	<b>Oma/opa</b>	Prefix
7.	Oma, opa, uantapi	<b>Uanta</b>	Suffix
8.	Oma, opa, uantapi	<b>Uantapi</b>	Suffix
9.	Dimanakah itu warosma da taro bajuku?	<b>Warosma</b>	prefix

#### 1. Iyonah

The term *Iyonah* is categorized as derivation because the suffix *Nah* is added to the base word *Iyo*. *Nah* cannot stand alone in a sentence, it needs to be joined by other word. Although the term *Nah* is available in Bahasa Indonesia, the meaning is far from *Nah* in KID context. Besides, *Nah* in Bahasa Indonesia is not a suffix, it is a word that can stand alone that is usually placed at the beginning of sentence. The equivalent of *Nah* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Yah*. According to KBBI (2016, para 1), *Yah* means “kata untuk menyatakan setuju (membenarkan dan sebagainya)”.

#### 2. Kerasnyami

The term *Mi* is categorized as derivation because the original word *Keras* has been added with morpheme *Nya* and *Mi*. However, this part is only focused on discussing the latter suffix. The suffix *Mi* does not have specific equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia because it can function differently according to which type of



sentence the suffix *Mi* is employed in. *Mi* can be interjection if it is put in imperative, declarative, and exclamatory sentence e.g. “*Tutupmi jendela/kerasnya/ rahangnya/dia mo jatuhmi!*” *Mi* in this example conveys feelings that is neglected in the sentence. On the other hand, if *Mi* is employed in interrogative sentence, the sentence would change into past tense. For example: “*Dia makanmi? / he already ate?*”.

### 3. Ituji

The term *Ituji* is categorized as derivation because it was derived from the word *Itu* and the suffix *Ji*. The suffix *Ji* means *Only* or *Hanya/cuman* in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, by combining those words, *Ituji* means *Hanya itu/is that it?*

### 4. Idinda

*Idinda* is classified as derivation because the word gets prefix *I* before the base word (person's name). *I* can be placed in the beginning of a word or at the end of the word. The placement of affix *I* can determine the meaning of it. If *I* is used at the beginning of the word, it would mean as *Si* in Bahasa Indonesia. *I* as a prefix can be found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect but not in standard Bahasa Indonesia. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 3) suggests that we can only use affix *I* in Bahasa Indonesia as a suffix, for example in the words *sampuli*, *selimuti*, dan *pagari*.

#### 5. Oma, opa

The term *Oma/opa* is categorized as derivation because it has the prefix *O* added to the base word *Ma/pa*. This prefix can only be attached to someone's name e.g *Obudi*, *Oani* and the words *ma* and *pa* (Mother & father). We cannot use this prefix to someone's name that is not close with us or older family member such as *kakek* and *nenek*, *Ma* and *Pa* are exceptional. The function of this prefix acts as interjection for attention, Yule (2006, p. 228) explained that interjection contains sounds that are not otherwise used in ordinary speech production.

#### 6. Laoda

*Laoda* is categorized as derivation because the affix *La* is added at the beginning of the base word *Oda* (name of a person). This prefix is a special case because it has no equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia. The term *La* can only be placed in someone's name, specifically male's name. female's name cannot have the prefix *La* in their name because that is the rule according to Munanese culture, one of the major tribes in Sulawesi Tenggara.

#### 7. Warosma

*Warosma* is categorized as derivation because the base word *Rosma* (name of a person) has been added with prefix *Wa* at the beginning of the word. *Wa* is the opposite of *La*, meaning it is a prefix specifically for female's name. This is also a rule based of Munanese culture.

#### 8. Uanta

The term *Uantapi* is included in derivation process because the base word *Uan* (taken from the word *Uang*) is followed by suffix *Ta*. There is also a suffix *Ta* in east Javanese dialect ( *-Tah* ) which means *Kah* in Bahasa Indonesia. However, *Ta* in KID has different meaning. The nearest equivalent of suffix *Ta* in Bahasa Indonesia is *kepunyaan anda* or *yours* in English. The suffix *Ta* is commonly use as second person possessive pronoun to address someone with higher social status than the speaker.

#### 9. Uantapi

*Uantapi* is included in derivation because the base word *Uan* is followed by suffix *Ta* and *Pi*. The suffix *Pi* act as *dong* in Bahasa Indonesia, e.g “*Belikanpi makanan = beliin makanan dong (please buy me some foods)*”. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *dong* means “*kata yang dipakai di belakang kata atau kalimat untuk pemanis atau pelembut maksud*”.

#### 4.1.1.2 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Borrowing

Borrowing is a process of taking over of words from other languages, borrowing has special type described as loan translation or calque. The writer found 9 terms which can be classified into borrowing process as presented on table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Table of Borrowing Process**

No	Utterances	Derived words
1.	Kau lamskel beh	Beh
2.	Iyonah awas ko	Ko
3.	Ituji ko mo beli?	Mo
4.	Matimi ki saja dari pada susah-susah kita hidup	Ki
5.	Bukan he kau yang dikasi	He
6.	Itu supir pete-pete talewa-lewa nyaring musiknya	Pete-pete
7.	Talewa-lewa nyaring musiknya	Talewa-lewa
8.	Bote-botei lagi saya di?	Bote-bote
9.	Mamaku tadi toh dom pi pelelangan beli ikan bete-bete, tapi cuman ikan rumah-rumah ji yang ada	Bete-bete

#### 1. Beh

The term *Beh* is categorized as borrowing because it takes over a word from another language which is Tolakinese. Tolakinese along with Bugisnese and Munanese are the major tribes of South east Sulawesi. The equivalent of *Beh* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Deh*. The difference is only from the first alphabet *Beh* → *Deh* while the meaning is practically the same. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Deh* means “kata yang digunakan untuk mengukuhkan kata-kata atau maksud kawan bicara”.

#### 2. Ko

The word *Ko* is included in the borrowing process because it takes over a word from Bugisnese *Iko* meaning *Kamu* (You). *Ko* is only used to refer to someone who has the same status (or lower) as the speaker. Using *Ko* to someone who has

higher status than the speaker would be considered rude. The word *Ko* is also found in other local language, Pakpak dairi of Sumatera Utara.

### 3. Mo

The word *Mo* is categorized as borrowing because it takes over a word from another language, Bugisnese. *Mo* has multiple meaning in Bahasa Indonesia. The first meaning of *mo* is *mau* / *want*, and the second meaning refers to *Saja* / *Just*. E.g *Saya mo* = *Saya mau* (*I want to*), *Saya mo* = *Saya saja* (*Just me*).

### 4. Ki

The word *Ki* undergoes the process of borrowing because it is taken from Bugisnese. *Ki* is originally used as first-person pronoun, but there is a shift of meaning where the speaker of Bugisnese in Makassar, Toraja, and Kendari use it as second person pronoun to address someone with higher social status than the speaker. Mahmud (2011, p.211) explained that it is usually seen way polite to address people using the first person plural inclusive forms rather than the plain second person forms.

### 5. He

The term *He* is categorized as borrowing because it takes over a word from Tolakinese. The original word of *He* in tolakinese is *Hae* but then modified in KID. The nearest equivalent of *He* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Loh*. The meaning of *Loh* in KBBI is different from the word *Loh* that Indonesian speaker says in everyday life. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Loh*



means “kepingan dari batu atau kayu sebagai alas menulis”. The word *Loh* that the writer referred to is Indonesian informal language which used to give an information or emphasize on something in a sentence, e.g *Besok libur he = besok libur loh = tomorrow is free you know*.

#### 6. Pete-pete

The word *Pete-pete* is included into borrowing process because it takes over a word from Bugisnese. The meaning of *Pete-pete* is public transportation / *angkutan kota (angkot)*. This word is referred to Indonesian public transportation which has capsule-like shape and colored blue.

#### 7. Talewa-lewa

The term *Talewa-lewa* is categorized as borrowing because it takes over a word from another language, Bugisnese to be exact. *Talewa-lewa* means *Keterlaluhan* in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### 8. Bote-bote

The term *Bote-bote* is categorized as borrowing because it takes over a word from another language, which is Bugisnese. *Bote-bote* in Bahasa Indonesia means *Bohong / lie*. This word is used in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect as a non-formal term among teenagers.



## 9. Bete-bete

The term *Bete-bete* is categorized as borrowing because it takes over a word from Munanese. This term is referred to *trout fish* or in Bahasa Indonesia, it is commonly known as *Ikan air tawar*.

### 4.1.1.3 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Blending

Yule (2006, p. 55) explains that blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. The writer found 7 terms which can be classified into the process of blending as presented on table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Table of Blending process**

No	Utterances	Derived words
1.	Kom pi mana?	Kom
2.	Som pi pasar	Som
3.	Kau lamskel beh	Lamskel
4.	Kenapa di kau bureng sekali?	Bureng
5.	Bukan he kau yang dikasi metnah	Metnah
6.	Makanya ko sekolah dasar nopen	Nopen
7.	Mamaku tadi toh dom pi pelelangan beli ikan bete-bete	Dom

#### 1. Kom

The term *Kom* is considered as blending because there is a combination of the word *Ko* + *M* from the word *Mo*. As stated before, *Ko* is taken from Bugisnese which means *Kamu* in Bahasa Indonesia, whereas *Mo* means *Mau*. By combining

these two words, we can conclude that the meaning of *Kom* is *Kamu mau / Do you*. This term is mainly used in interrogative sentence.

## 2. Som

The term *Som* is considered as blending because there is a combination of the word *S* + *Mo*. The letter *S* is taken from the word *Sa* which means *Saya* in Bahasa Indonesia plus the word *Mo*. Unlike *Kom*, the word *Om* in *Som* is actually *Mo* in reverse. The combination of these words then produced *Som* that means *Saya mau/I want to*.

## 3. Lamskel

The word *Lamskel* is included in the blending process because there is a combination between the word *Lam* (taken from the word *Lama*) and the addition of the word *Skel* which means *Sekali/very*. The combination of these words then produced *Lamskel* that means very long (of duration)/lama sekali.

## 4. Bureng

*Bureng* is categorized as Blending because the word undergoes the combination of the word *Bu* (taken from the word *Buru*) and the addition of the word *rengking* (Adopted from English word *Ranking*). By combining these words, we would get the word *Bureng* which means *Buru ranking/kejar ranking*. This term is used to address someone who is very ambitious in academic context.

## 5. Metnah

The word *Metnah* is included in the blending process because there is a combination between the word *Met* (taken from the word *Selamat*) plus the word *Nah* (meaning *Yah* in Bahasa Indonesia). Practically the definition of *Metnah* is *Selamat yah/congratulation*, hence in real life context *Metnah* is used as a sarcastic term to congratulate someone in a joking manner.

## 6. Nopen

The word *Nopen* is included in the blending process because it undergoes the combination of two words. The first word is *No* (taken from English *No*) and *Pen* (taken from the word *Pendidikan*). By combining these words, we can conclude that the meaning of *Nopen* is *no pendidikan*. This term is used to refer to someone who does not know basic knowledge.

## 7. Dom

The term *Dom* is considered as blending because there is a combination of the word *D* + *Mo*. *D* is taken from the word *Dia/he-she* and the addition of the word *Mo*. This word has a similar case as *Som* where the word *Om* in *Dom* is actually *Mo* in reverse. While *Som* is used to address first person pronoun and *Kom* for the second person pronoun, *Dom* is used as a third person pronoun. In short, *Dom* means *Dia mau/he-she wants to*.

#### 4.1.1.4 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Reduplication

“Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast” Alwasilah (1994). There are two kinds of reduplication, full reduplication (the repetition of the whole word) and partial reduplication (reduplicate only part of the word). The writer found 5 terms which can be classified into the process of reduplication as presented on table 4.5

**Table 4.5 Table of Reduplication process**

No	Utterances	Derived words	Type of Reduplication
1.	Tapi cuman ikan rumah-rumah ji yang ada	Rumah-rumah	Full reduplication
2.	Datangko sebentar baca-baca dirumahku	Baca-baca	Full reduplication
3.	Nda beh perutku lain-lain	Lain-lain	Full reduplication
4.	Kura kura tadi sa makan, sa masih lapar	Kura-kura	Full reduplication
5.	Idinda da sudah kawinmi da tida kasih tau-tau kita	Tau-tau	Full reduplication

##### 1. Rumah-rumah

*Rumah-rumah* is categorized as Reduplication because the word *Rumah* is fully reduplicated. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Rumah* means “Bangunan untuk tempat tinggal”. Theoretically, the term *Rumah-rumah* would be used as plural form of *Rumah*. However, in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect, *Rumah-rumah* means *Mackerel* (*Ikan kembung*).

## 2. Baca-baca

The term *Baca-baca* is considered as reduplication because the word *Baca* is fully reduplicated. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Baca* means “Huruf, tulisan, dan sebagainya”. However, in KID the word *Baca-baca* is specifically used to refer to *Pengajian (Recitation of Qur'an)*.

## 3. Lain-lain

The term *Lain-lain* is considered as reduplication because the word *Lain* is fully reduplicated. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Lain* means “1. Asing, beda, tidak sama, 2. Kecuali; tidak termasuk, 3. Berselisih; berbeda”. The term *Lain-lain* in KID adapts the first meaning of *Lain* which is “Asing, beda, tidak sama”. E.g *Perutku lain-lain habis makan itu mangga* = = *Perutku terasa aneh/asing setelah memakan mangga itu* = *My stomach feels weird after eating that mango*.

## 4. Kura-kura

The word *Kura-kura* is included in this process because there is a full reduplication of the word *Kura*. Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Kura* means “*Limpa*”. Just like in the term *Rumah-rumah*, the reduplication of *Kura* does not indicate the plural form of *Limpa*. In KID context, this term means *Sangat kurang/very few*.



## 5. Tau-tau

*Tau-tau* is considered as reduplication because the word *Tau* is fully reduplicated. By reduplicating the base word, the word class (noun) is changed into verb. The meaning of *Tau-tau* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Beri tau/to tell*.

### 4.1.1.5 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Clipping

According to yule (2006, p.55), clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form(*fax*), usually beginning in casual Speech. The writer found 5 terms which can be classified into the process of clipping as presented on table 4.6

**Table 4.6: Table of Clipping process**

No	Utterances	Derived words
1.	Kom pi mana?	Pi
2.	Aduuh jan terlalu	Jan
3.	Tarru kua makan	Tarru
4.	Tadi toh Ananya Imran da tabakar tangannya	Da
5.	Sa mo cuci baju tapi habismi rinsoku	Sa

#### 1. Pi

*Pi* can be a word that is able to stand alone or used as a suffix. As stated before, *Pi* which acts as a suffix means Dong whereas *Pi* that can stand alone is originally comes from the word *Pergi*, then shortened into *Pi* by reducing the syllable.



## 2. Jan

The word *Jan* is included in this process because there is a reduction from its original word. The word *Jan* comes from Bahasa Indonesia *Jangan* (*Do not*), however the letters *Gan* is omitted to reduce the syllable.

## 3. Tarru

The word *Tarru* is considered as clipping because the original word is omitted to have a shorter form. The word *Tarru* comes from Bahasa Indonesia *Terlalu* (*So*) which has 3 syllables. The syllable is then decreased to produce a simpler new term.

## 4. Da

The same as previous terms, the word *Da* also undergoes clipping because the original word which comes from Bahasa Indonesia *Dia* (*He, she, it*) is shortened from 2 syllables into just one syllable.

## 5. Sa

The word *Sa* is considered as clipping because its original word *Saya* (*Me*) is reduced. The *-ya* part of *Saya* is omitted to have a much simpler form. The use of *Sa* in conversation context is mainly placed the beginning or the middle of the sentence. For the use of *Saya* at the end of a sentence, there is no need to omit the *-ya* part.

#### 4.1.1.6 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Conversion

“Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other terms for this process are ‘category change’ and ‘functional shift’.” Yule (2006, p.56). In this part, the writer found 3 terms which can be classified into the process of conversion as presented on table 4.7

**Table 4.7: Table of Conversion process**

No	Utterances	Derived words
1.	Kenapa di kau bureng sekali?	Di
2.	Siska pi dulu belikan rinso mamamu, tapi bajukan dulu ademu	Bajukan
3.	untung langsung sa odoli tangannya	Odoli

##### 1. Di

The word *Di* in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect has multiple function. The first one is the standard Indonesian function which used as preposition. The second function is the Kendarinese dialect function where *Di* is used independently from words around it. *Di* is used to express feeling rather than meaning. In short, this word undergoes conversion because there is a shift from preposition into interjection.

##### 2. Bajukan

Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Baju* means “Pakaian penutup badan bagian atas”. In Kendarinese Indonesian

dialect, there is a functional shift from the standard definition of *Baju* (noun) into *Bajukan* (verb). With the addition of suffix *-Kan*, the meaning changes into *Memakaikan baju/to dress*.

### 3. Odoli

*Odol* is commonly known as toothpaste/pasta gigi in Indonesia. In Kendarinese Indonesian dialect, this word undergoes category change from noun to verb with the addition of suffix *-I*. Therefore, *Odoli* means *mengoleskan odol/to spread the toothpaste*. This term is specifically used when a person tries to heal burn injuries.

#### 4.1.1.7 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Compounding

Yule (2006, p.54) stated that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Unlike blending, compounding does not separate the beginning or the end of a word to produce a new term, it combines the whole word to another word. In this part, the writer found 2 terms which can be classified into the process of compounding.

**Table 4.8: Table of Compounding process**

No	Utterances	Derived words
1.	Batukubur memang kau	Batukubur
2.	kom bakuhambur kah dengan saya?	Bakuhambur

### 1. Bakuhambur

The term *Bakuhambur* is categorized as compounding because there is a process of combining two separate words, *Baku* + *hambur*. There are many definitions of *Baku* in KBBI, but in this context *Baku* refers to *Saling/against*. As for the word *Hambur*, Badan pembinaan dan pengembangan Bahasa (2016, para 1) suggests that *Hambur* means “Terjun dan sebagainya beramai-ramai atau bersamaan waktu (ke); meloncat turun ke”. By combining the word *Baku* and *Hambur*, it creates a new meaning which is *Tawuran/gang fight*.

### 2. Batukubur

The term *Batukubur* is produced by combining the word *Batu* (*Stone*) and *Kubur* (*Grave*). Hence by combining those words, the meaning in KID of *Batukubur* is not about *tombstone* or such. It creates a totally new meaning which is *Keras kepala/stubborn*.

#### 4.1.1.8 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Coinage

Yule (2006. P.53) stated that coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms. In this part, the writer found 2 terms which can be classified into multiple processes.

**Table 4.9: Table of Coinage process**

No	Utterances	Derived words
1.	Untung langsung sa odoli tangannya	Odoli
2.	Sa mo cuci baju tapi habismi rinsoku	Rinso

#### 1. Rinso

Rinso is the name of popular detergent soap marketed by Unilever. Although Rinso is a brand name for specific product, it broadly becomes general term in Kendari to refers to any detergent soap.

#### 2. Odol

*Odol* is a toothpaste brand from Germany owned by *Dresden chemical laboratory lingner* that was once sold in Indonesia at colonial era. *Odol* has stop circulated in Indonesia from a long time ago. However, in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect, *Odol* is used to refer to pasta gigi/toothpaste even if it comes from different brand.

#### **4.1.1.9 Kendarinese Indonesian dialect which undergoes the process of Multiple processes**

Yule (2006, p.58) described that although each of the word formation processes is learned in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. Some terms in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect in multiple processes will be listed into the following table.



**Table 4.10: Table of Multiple processes**

No	Utterances	Derived words	Type of processes
1.	Janmi ko ikut	Janmi	Clipping + derivation
2.	Bote-botei lagi saya di?	Bote-botei	Borrowing + reduplication + conversion
3.	Untung langsung sa odoli tangannya	Odoli	Coinage + conversion

#### 1. Janmi

*Janmi* is categorized as multiple processes because there is a mix of processes between clipping and derivation. The origin of the word *Jan* is *Jangan*, it is clipped to have a shorter form and then added the suffix *Mi* at the end of the word. Therefore, the meaning of *janmi* is *Tidak usah*/do not have to.

#### 2. Bote-botei

*Bote-botei* undergoes 3 word formation processes. The first process is borrowing since *Bote* is taken from Bugisnese meaning *Bohong/lie*. The next process is reduplication, the word *Bote* is fully reduplicated. Lastly, with the addition of suffix *-I* the word class is changed from noun to verb (conversion). The meaning of *Bote-botei* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Membohongi/lying*.

#### 3. Odoli

*Odoli* is included in multiple process because it undergoes 2 word formation processes namely coinage and conversion. As stated before, *Odoli* is a name of a brand that becomes general term, thereby it makes *Odoli* a coinage. With the addition of suffix *-I*, the word which before was considered as a noun turn into verb



(conversion). The meaning of *Odoli* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Mengoleskan pasta gigi/spreading the toothpaste*.

#### 4.1.2 Type of word formation processes that frequently appear in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect

Based on the explanation that already listed in the findings above, the result showed that there were 45 derived words in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect that classified into the word formation processes. The researcher presented the total number of word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect in table 4.9 as follows:

**Table 4.11: Classification of the derived words based on its word formation processes**

No	Word Formation Processes	Derived words	percentage
1.	Derivation	9	20%
2.	Borrowing	9	20%
3.	Blending	7	15,6%
4.	Reduplication	5	11,1%
5.	Clipping	5	11,1%
6.	Conversion	3	6,7%
7.	Compounding	2	4,4%
8.	Coinage	2	4,4%
9.	Multiple processes	3	6,7%
Total		45	100%

As we can see from the table 4.9, there are 45 terms of word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect. Furthermore, the word formation processes which mostly used in KID are derivation and borrowing followed by seven other processes. From the data above, we can conclude that derivation and borrowing became the most common way of forming words in KID

because both processes have 20% of total terms while compounding and coinage are the least used processes.

## 4.2 Discussion

After presenting the data analysis, the writer would like to present the discussion related to the problem of the study stated in the first chapter. The finding of this study reveals that there were 9 out of 11 word formation processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect (KID) based on the theory by Yule (2006) and Alwasilah (1994). The processes that the researcher found are blending, coinage, compounding, clipping, conversion, borrowing, derivation, multiple processes, and reduplication. The most frequent process which used to form Kendarinese Indonesian dialect turned out to be two processes namely derivation and borrowing. This happens due the fact that there are 2 factors that is modified in dialect, the standard language and the local language. By having the standard language as the base word and added the local language aspect as derivation, it shows how KID use Bahasa Indonesia as its lingua franca but still retains their cultural value at the same time. The same goes for borrowing process. It becomes one of the most used processes in KID since Southeast Sulawesi is inhabited by many tribes, thus some words in multiple local languages are transferred in KID.

Meanwhile, the least word formation processes that appeared in KID are compounding and coinage. Acronym and backformation are the word formation processes that did not appear in the utterances made by the participants. Therefore, those processes did not include in this present study.

Yule (2006, p.57) explained that “Derivation is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words”. Yule’s statement matched with the result of this present study where derivation takes 20 % slot of word formation processes with 9 derived words. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small ‘bits’, also known as affixes. Yule (2006, p.58) implied that there are 3 types of affixes, those are: Prefix (affixes added at the beginning of a word), Infix (affixes incorporated inside another word), and suffix (affixes added to the end of the word). The result of this study showed that suffix is the most used derivation type with 5 suffixes namely *Na, mi, ji, ta, pi*. Followed by prefix with 4 prefixes *la, i, o, wa*. There is no infix that can be found in KID. Another result from derivation process showed that there are affixes which has special condition when it is used in a sentence. For example, the prefix *La* and *Wa* can only be employed in a person’s name. *La* is a prefix specifically used in male’s name while *Wa* is used for female’s name. Another example of a special condition derivation found in KID is suffix *Mi*, it can act as interjection or turn a sentence into past tense if it is employed in interrogative sentence.

Alongside with derivation, borrowing also became the most frequently used processes of word formation found in KID. Yule (2006, p.54) suggests that “one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing”. The result once again, is in line with Yule’s theory. There are 9 derived words found in the process of borrowing namely *Beh, ko, mo, ki, he, pete-pete, talewa-lewa, bote-bote*, and *bete-bete*. The word *ko, mo, ki, pete-pete, talewa-lewa* and *bote-bote* are borrowed from Bugisnese language. The word *beh* and *he*

borrowed from Tolakinese, and the word *bete-bete* borrowed from Munanese language. As stated in the background of the study, the local languages of Kendari consist of Tolakinese, Munanese, and Bugisnese. That's why those three local languages often found in KID. From the result of the borrowing process, it shows that Bugisnese is the most influential local language in forming words of KID.

The term *Ki* from borrowing and the suffix *Ta* from derivation shares the similarity in function. They both can only be used to address someone who has higher status than the speaker. These terms are very formal and polite, it displays how the influence of social status could affect KID as well.

Blending took the third place of the most frequent word formation processes appeared in KID with 7 derived words namely *Kom*, *som*, *lamskel*, *bureng*, *metnah*, *nopen*, and *dom*. The word *Kom*, *som*, and *dom* are the blending terms which relates to one another. *Kom* is included in blending process since there is a combination of the word *Ko* and the letter *M* (shortened from Bugisnese *Mo*). Whereas *Som* and *Dom* is combined from the letter *S/D* (shortened from Bahasa Indonesia *Saya* and *Dia*) + the word *mo*. Apparently, the letter *Om* in *Som/Dom* is actually *Mo* in reversed so that it's easier to spell. The word *Som* is used as the first-person pronoun and the word *Dom* is used as third person pronoun. This result discovered that Kendarinese Indonesian dialect has its specific way of saying *saya/kamu/dia mau* (I/you/he/she wants to) in just one word.

The next type of word formation processes included in the finding is reduplication. The result showed reduplication has 11% spot in KID with terms

such as *Rumah-rumah*, *baca-baca*, *lain-lain*, *kura-kura*, and *tau-tau*. The derived words in the finding revealed that it has only one type of reduplication, which is full reduplication. Besides that, the original meaning of the base word is changed when the base word is reduplicated. Except for the word *tau-tau*, where the difference before it's reduplicated and after it's reduplicated is only from the word class (noun → verb).

The process of clipping also happens in forming KID. There are 5 terms that is clipped to reduce the syllable of the word. One of which is the word *Pi* that is found in another process as well, derivation. Nonetheless, *Pi* in the process of clipping and in the process of derivation does not share the same meaning, this situation is known as polysemy. Moving on to conversion, one of the derived words has similar case as *Pi*. The word *Di* has multiple function that can act as preposition and interjection in the utterance.

The derived words in KID is not solely classified into single process, some words can be categorized in multiple processes as well. The result showed that there are 3 derived words undergoes multiple processes namely *Janmi*, *bote-botei*, and *odoli*. 2 out of 3 derived words undergoes 2 processes of word formation while the other one undergoes 3 processes.

The least word formation process that appeared in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect also falls into 2 processes. The first one is compounding with only two derived words namely *Bakuhambur* and *Batukubur*. The result uncovered interesting fact that compounding has a similar case as reduplication process where



the meaning of the base word is completely changed into new terms when it is combined/reduplicated. Yule (2006, 53) stated that “One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage”. It appears that coinage is also included in one of the least common processes of forming words in KID. The derived words found in the process of coinage are *Rinso* and *Odol*, those two are the name of brands which became general terms to address laundry soap and toothpaste.

Overall, there are some notable differences in results between this present study and previous studies. While this study and Kana's (2013) discussed special language in a community, the result showed some different in number of word formation processes found in both studies. Kana's study classified her findings into 6 words formation processes while this study classified the findings into 9 processes. The result of this present study has more variation of word formation processes although one of the process in Kana's study did not appeared in this study (acronym). The dominant word formation processes found in the Jargons used by barista in *Coffee Corner Malang* was borrowing.

The same with second previous study conducted by Setiawati (2014), there are a few differences with the type of word formation processes that appeared in both studies and the data used to conduct the study. Setiawati's study exposed the type of word formation processes of Indonesian slang found in Raditya dika's novel *kambing Jantan*. Her study presented 10 word formation processes and the dominant process was borrowing. In addition, acronym also included in the findings of her study while this study did not. It can be concluded based on the previous and



this present study that borrowing is the most common source in forming word within a community.

The writer believes so because there are multiple local languages that influenced the object of this study, so the possibility of borrowing words from other language is big. The same thing also happened in Kana's research (Word Formation Processes of Jargons Used by Barista in *Coffee Corner Malang*). Barista is a profession that belongs to other culture, hence borrowing the terms from other culture is very much expected. In Setiawati's case (Morphological Processes of Indonesian Slang Words Found in Raditya Dika's Novel *Kambing Jantan*), slang is associated with youth culture. The youth is known for their creativity, and they (Indonesian teenager in this context) are familiar with English as the international language. Therefore, borrowing words from other language to invent slang is one of the outcomes of youth creativeness.

The use of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect then can be seen as linguistic phenomenon where a connecting language/standard language is modified with regional language to adapt with the society, thus word formation processes plays an important role in this development. This study can help people across Indonesia who want to travel, work, or live in Kendari to communicate without getting into miscommunication. Furthermore, the writer hopes this study can help to maintain Sulawesi regional languages from getting endangered as Kendarinese Indonesian dialect contained local languages aspects.





## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter elaborates the conclusions of the analysis result and discussion, as well as suggestion for the next researchers, especially the student of Study Program of English Department of Language and Literatures, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Every region modifies its lingua franca which reflects their culture. Therefore, new terms based on the standard language are created in order to name things that features aspect of local languages. These modifications are formed by word formation processes, the processes that keep the language grow and develop to adapt with every society.

Based on the analysis, it was revealed that there were 2 out of 9 word formation processes that mostly appeared in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect using theories by Yule (2006) and Alwasilah (1994). Through word formation processes, this research explored how words of Indonesian dialect in Kendari is formed and the meaning behind them.

There are 45 derived word of Kendarinese Indonesian dialect classified in word formation processes. The writer used his knowledge in Bugisnese, Tolakinese, and Munanese in analyzing the data related to the Kendarinese dialect. In addition, KBBI is also used to find out the equivalent of the derived words in Bahasa Indonesia. Derivation and borrowing are the processes that Yule (2006) believed

was the most common way in the production of new English word. Yule (2006) also explained that coinage was one of the least common processes of word formation in English. The result of this study is in line with Yule's theory since derivation and borrowing are the most frequent word formation processes used in Kendarinese Indonesesian dialect. The same goes for the least process, coinage was one of the least processes found in Kendarinese Indonesian dialect. Additionally, compounding is tied with coinage for the least word formation processes.

It can be summarized, Kendarinese Indonesian dialect have some differences with standard Bahasa Indonesia due the fact that many words in Bahasa Indonesia undergoes modification through word formation. One of the examples of the differences is in the derivation process. In KID, there is a term *Iyonah* which undergoes the process of derivation. The meaning of *Iyonah* in Bahasa Indonesia is *Iya yah*. However, the term *yah* in *Iya yah* is not derivation while the term *Nah* in *Iyonah* is considered derivation because it is attached to the other word.

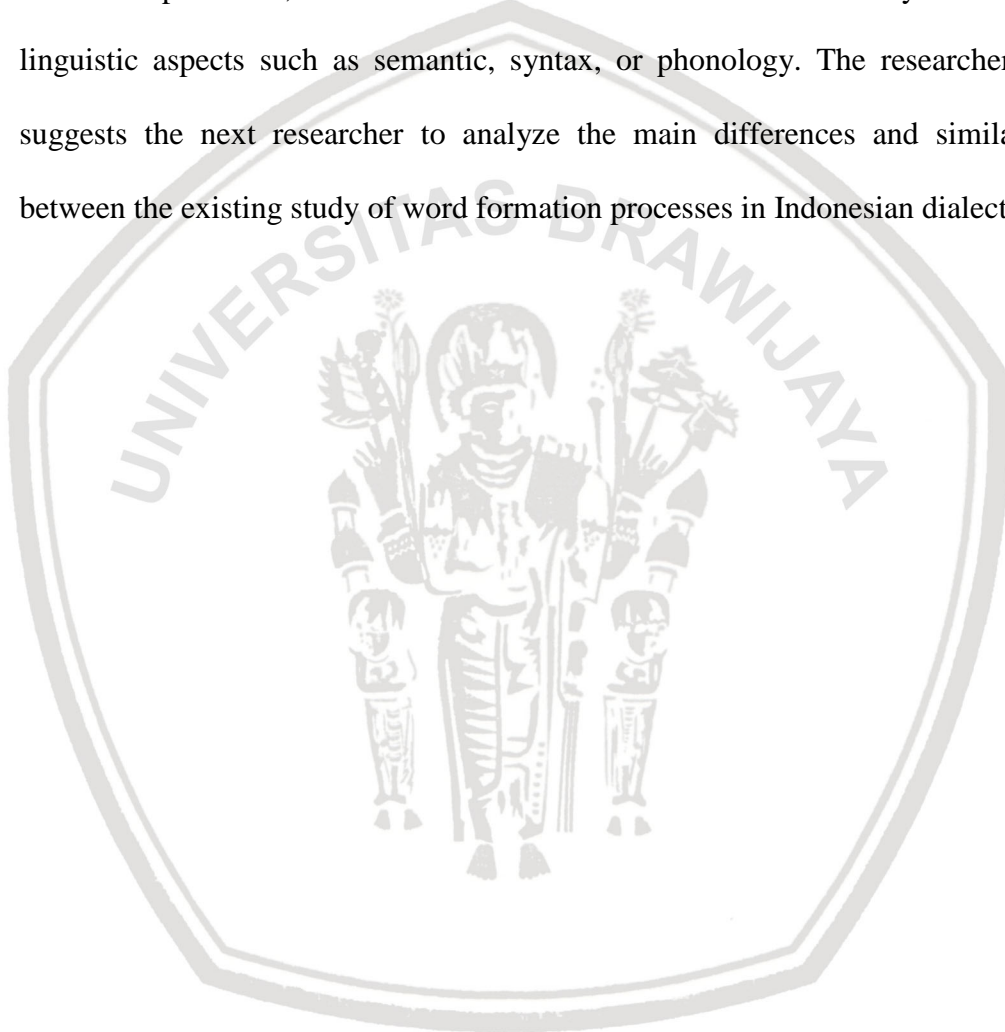
Even if the words are the same, the original meaning in Bahasa Indonesia could change into a new term when it undergoes reduplication and compounding processes. Another factor causing these differences is a lot of word from local languages are borrowed and mixed with Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, these differences in language variety shows how unique Indonesian language truly is.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Indonesia is a very large country with huge number of local languages. Analyzing the word formation of language variation in Bahasa Indonesia will prevent local languages from extinction as it is our duty, Indonesian youth, to

maintain and perpetuate local languages. The researcher suggests the next researcher who wants to conduct similar research to use more participants.

Since Indonesia have countless language variation, the object could vary from different areas/island. While this study specifically analyzed the word formation processes, the next researcher could broaden the study from other linguistic aspects such as semantic, syntax, or phonology. The researcher also suggests the next researcher to analyze the main differences and similarities between the existing study of word formation processes in Indonesian dialect.









## REFERENCES

- Akmajian, A Demers & Harnish R (2001). *An introduction to language and communication*. London: Cambridge
- Alwasilah, A. Chaedar. (1994). *Pengantar Sosiologi Bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa
- Ary, D Jacobs, L., Razavich (2010). *An introduction to research in education*. United states of America: Wadsworth Group
- Baca. (v). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/baca>
- Baju. (n). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/baju>
- Brown, S & Attardo, S. (2005). *Understanding language structure, interaction, and variation*. United states of America: University of Michigan Press
- Crystal, David. (2004). *The stories of English*. California: Overlook press
- Dong. (p.cak). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/dong>
- Deh. (p.jk). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/deh>
- Hambur. (v). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/hambur>
- Haviland, William. (1993). *Cultural anthropology*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College publisher
- Holmes, Janet. (2001). *An introduction to Sociolinguistic*. United Kingdom: Longman group UK
- I. (i<sup>3</sup>). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/i>
- Kana, Anandina. (2013). *Word Formation Processes of Jargons Used by Barista in Coffee Corner Malang*
- Kura. (n). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from

<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kura>

Lain. (a). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/lain>

Loh. (lauh<sup>2</sup>). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/loh>

Moseley, Christopher. (2010). *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger*. Paris: *Unesco Publishing*

Murni, Mahmud. (2011). *Pronoun choices in Bugis: The road to encode politeness*. Creative common attribution, 209-218. DOI <https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.v23i2.1023>

Nida, A. Eugene. (1952). *Morphology, the descriptive analysis of words*. USA: *The University of Michigan*

Rumah. (n). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/rumah>

Setiawati, Zuni. (2014). *Morphological Processes of Indonesian Slang Words Found In Raditya Dika's Novel "Kambing Jantan"*.

Sneddon, John. (2003), *The Indonesian language; its history and role in modern society*. Australia: *University of New South Wales*

Wardhaugh, Ronald. (2006), *An introduction to sociolinguistic*. Australia: *Blackwell publishing*

Ya. (p.n). In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia daring*. Retrieved from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/ya>

Yule, George (2006), *The study of language*. United states of America: *Cambridge University Press*



